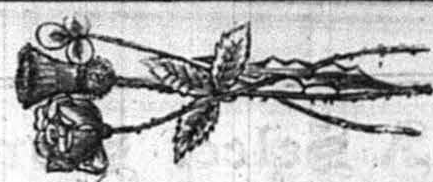


THE COLONIST.



VOL. IV.

Subscription Rates—\$3.00 per annum.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1889.

Single copies—One cent.

No. 63.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A STRIKE IN FRENCH FACTORIES

British Courtesy to Parnell.

SAMOA NEWS PEACEFUL.

Reported Collision False.

HALIFAX, March 15.

The factory operatives at Lille are on a strike. The British Government have placed the official information at the disposal of Parnell before the Commission.

Samoa news is pacific. The reported collision between American and German ships is groundless.

Conspirators have attempted to murder Deuz, President of Mexico.

Randolph Churchill opposes the Government's naval scheme.

Admiral Jaure, French Minister of Marine, has died suddenly. DeFreycinet takes temporary charge of the department.

The Canadian Government offers half a million dollars subsidy to a fast line of Atlantic steamers. No action has yet been taken in the *modus vivendi* of the fisheries.

OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS.

Auction—butter, etc. J & W Pitts
Auction—apples, etc. Clift, Wood & Co
J B I S notice. Jno W White
Oysters, cabbage, etc. Mrs G Walsh
Turkeys. Clift, Wood & Co
Cigars, teas, etc. A P Jordan
Lecture notice. see adv't
Sausages. Clift, Wood & Co
Horses wanted. Henry Batch
Lecture notice. J B Solater
Coal, coal. Clift, Wood & Co
Fishing Premises for sale. Thomas S Calpin
Irish shamrocks for sale. see adv't
Turnips. Clift, Wood & Co
Fresh poultry. J & W Pitts

YOUNG PIGS FOR SALE—BEST

breed. Apply at this office. mar11,tf

AUCTION SALES.

Tomorrow (SATURDAY), at 11 o'clock,
ON THE WHARF OF

J. & W. Pitts,

100 TUBS CHOICE BUTTER
50 brls choice Apples, 10 brls choice Onions
Lot pieces fresh Mutton, 5 brls fresh Eggs. m15

Tomorrow (SATURDAY) at Eleven o'clock,
ON THE WHARF OF

CLIFT, WOOD & CO.,

30 barrels Apples, 20 ditto Onions
Lot of Choice Fresh Turkeys
4 boxes Bologna Sausages
6 boxes Evaporated Apples
10 boxes Cheese, 50 tubs Butter. mar15

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Come One! Come All!

Fresh OYSTERS Again

Per stmr Consript from Halifax,
8 barrels Large Oysters
5 barrels Parsnips—5cts a lb.
8 barrels Large White Cabbage
Potatoes and Turnips—in small or large quantities.

MRS. C. WALSH,
City Dining Rooms,
102 and 104 Water Street.
mar15,2fp

A LECTURE!

The funds of Villa Nova Orphanage will be delivered in the Star of the Sea Hall, on THURSDAY, March 21st, by REV. M. P. MORRIS, subject:

Revolution: A Story of Two Continents.
Doors open at 7.30; lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Price of admission—20cts. m15,3f

Wanted to Buy.

AT THE ST. JOHN'S LIVERY STABLES,
A few Good and Sound

Horses!

Weight—about nine hundred.

HENRY BLATCH,
Proprietor.
mar15,2fp

TO BE LET.

TWO FINE FAMILY RESIDENCES,
fitted with all the modern improvements, such as Baths, Closets, Gardens, Stables, Out-houses, &c., situate on Gower Street. For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM COOK,
278 Water-street.
mar13,6fp,ead

New Advertisements

A. P. JORDAN

HAS JUST RECEIVED A

Splendid Stock of Cigars

Of the most celebrated brands, and are offered at from 65cts per box to \$5 per do.
Also, a fine stock of Tobacco, viz: Cut-Plug, Virginia, Gold-Leaf, Cut Cavendish, and Golden Mix-ture—in packages from 5cts to 65cts per do. And, in stock,

50 Half-chests and boxes of their Celebrated Teas

Selling at from 25cts upwards. Their 40-cent Tea is in great demand. This stock of Tea will be sold at a low figure to wholesale purchasers, and a liberal discount allowed.

A few choice Hams & Rolled Bacon left; Vinegar in bottles and on draft; also, a fine stock of Iron Bedsteads—French style—which will be sold cheap.

mar15

ANDREW P. JORDAN.

SELLING Off!

Cheaper Than Ever!

BAL. OF MESSRS. SILLARS & CAIRNS'

STOCK OF DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY.

All Must be Cleared Before End of Month.

No Reasonable offer Refused.

mar15,2fp

POTATOES! A Public Meeting!

FOR THE PURPOSE OF FORMING

An Association for promoting the Education and Training of the Blind Youth of this country, will be held in the Athenaeum Hall, on Saturday next, 16th inst., at 4 o'clock, p.m. His Excellency the Governor will preside.

All persons favorable to such an undertaking are cordially invited to be present.
mar14,3fp

TURKEYS.

ON SALE BY

CLIFT, WOOD & CO.
Choice Fresh TURKEYS.
mar15

J.B.I.S.

THE MEMBERS

Of the Junior Benevolent Irish Society are requested to meet in the Christian Brothers' Schools on SUNDAY next, at 9 a.m. sharp, preparatory to attending the Annual Procession.

By order, JNO. W. WHITE,
mar15,2fp Secretary.

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL that conveniently situated Fishing Premises, formerly the Property of the late NICHOLAS KELLIGREW, consisting of Flake, Garden and Ground, suitable for Banking business, situate at the bend, Southside Coley's Point, Bay Roberts. For particulars apply to

THOMAS S. CALPIN,
mar15,4w Bay Roberts.

Coal! - Coal!

ON SALE BY

CLIFT, WOOD & CO.,
120 Tons Coal.
(Sydney and Glace Bay coal). Ex shed. m15

On Sale!

At Lowest Market Prices
250 BXS. RAISINS
20 Cases Currants
50 Bbls Cornmeal—at 17s 6d

GEORGE E. BEARNS,
mar13 Water Street.

Sausages.

Received per steamer Consript,

2 half-brls Halifax Sausages
3 Cages Bolognas.

mar15

CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LECTURE!

MR. JOHN STUDDY WILL CON- tinue his Lecture, subject: "Reminiscences of Life in South Africa," on TUESDAY Evening next, 19th instant, in the BRITISH HALL. Doors open at 7.15; lecture commencing at 8 o'clock. Limited number Reserved Seat tickets at Mrs. Rouse's, Water Street, 20cts each. General admission, 10c. payable at the door.

mar15,6m&tf

J. B. SOLATER,
Secretary.



Quarantine:

MANAGEMENT OF DIPHTHERIA.

Republished from 'Mercury,' Oct. 30, 1888.

IN VIEW OF THE PREVALENCE of Diphtheria the subjoined article from the annual report of the State Board of Health of New York is published for the information and guidance of the public:

"Remove the sick to an airy upper room if possible, and allow only the nurses and physicians entrance to it, children being strictly excluded, also cats and dogs. This room should be stripped of carpet, hanging clothing, bureaus or chests of drawers and other unnecessary things, or such as would be injured by fumigation. Allow the windows to be open, the pot-on does not go far away; give sunshine and pure air constantly. All communication with the rest of the family should be restricted, and attendants on the sick should remember that they carry with them from the sick room the poison of the disease and they should keep entirely away from others, especially children who take the disease readily. Well children had better be removed from the house, but should be kept under observation and if diphtheria develops, brought home again, so as not to establish a new starting point.

All persons remaining in any part of the house should not go to school, church, or any general gathering, nor to any house where there are any young persons.

Utensils used by the sick should be well cleansed before use by others. Food left by them should be destroyed.

All discharges from the mouth and nose must be received on cloths, which are to be burned, or in cups which can be disinfected. Also, the discharges from the kidneys and bowels should be first disinfected by one of the following disinfectants, and then burned 200 feet from any house or well, and not thrown into a privy vault.

Bed and body clothing should be put in disinfectant solution and subsequently taken from the room and boiled and washed apart from the family wash.

On recovery the patient and nurses should cleanse their bodies well, not failing to cleanse the hair carefully, putting on entirely fresh clothing and leaving all else behind them in the room to be fumigated. The convalescent should avoid all contact with the public as long as there remains any redness of the fauces, which will probably be not less than a month. If death results the body should be wrapped in a sheet wet with disinfectant, put in a tight coffin, not to be subsequently opened, and soon buried, the funeral being private, no children being allowed to be present.

After recovery or death, the room must be disinfected and purified as elsewhere directed; the entire house to a less degree and the premises generally cleaned up.

Keep the rooms tightly closed for twelve hours, then air them thoroughly for two or three days. Carpets, mattresses and woollens may, after fumigation, be exposed for several days to the outer air, and well beaten; if soiled by discharges, and of little value, they should be burned; otherwise they should be cleaned by boiling and disinfectants. Wash all wood work, especially tops of doors and windows, with hot soap suds made with yellow laundry soap. It is well to wash the walls with the same, and to all may be subsequently applied a solution of 5 ounces of sulphate of zinc and 1 ounce of carbolic acid to the gallon of water; wall paper should be removed.

The premises of the infected locality ought also to be cleaned up, and put into a sanitary condition, as the germs of most infectious diseases flourish in accumulation of filth.

If fumigation is done by means of the fumes of burning sulphur instead of by generating chlorine gas, not less than three pounds of sulphur should be burned for each 1000 cubic feet, and it should be burned in iron pans supported on bricks.

Of the methods of disinfecting rooms, clothing and bedding, &c., that by the fumes of burning sulphur is the best and simplest.

Published by Order of the Board of Health.
mar12,6f

Brevoorte Place Hotel,

AND RESTAURANT,
60 East Tenth St., 1 door from Broadway.

Table d'hôte from 5 to 8 p.m.

DALE & STRONG,
feb7 Proprietors.

FOR SALE—REAL IRISH SHAM- rocks. Price 20cts. per bunch. Apply at COLONIST office any time between 2 and 8 o'clock on Saturday evening. mar15,2fp

WANTED—A HOUSEMAID—MUST be able to sew. References required. Apply at this office. mar12,1w,ead

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and expeditiously executed at the COLONIST Job Printing Office.

(continued from fourth page.)

upon you all to make a collection for them in October or thereabouts. We are happy to say that the call has been most generally responded to, and the amount of \$43.00 collected, which, considering our circumstances and the novelty of the collection we feel well satisfied with, and grateful for.

We mentioned also that owing to the persecutions of the Church in the East and the consequent increased wants of the missionaries, the pious work of the Propagation of the Faith at Lyons, on whom we almost entirely depend for the support of this Mission, had diminished their annual allowance to us by \$400; a most serious matter. We made a most urgent appeal to them, and the result was an addition of 1,000f. (\$200), on the past year's donation, thus reducing the deficit to \$200. We are in earnest hope that they may see their way clear to continue their wonted generosity this year.

We have received a circular from the Propaganda, demanding a return of all the mixed marriages performed in the Prefecture for the past ten years and also our opinion upon the results of the same. We desire the clergy to co-operate with us in making out these returns. It is quite probable they are required in view of the publication of some more rigid rules prohibitive of these marriages which have always been condemned by the Church.

On the 26th day of December, 1887, Our Holy Father Leo XIII issued an Apostolic Brief, by which he ordered "An annual collection to be made in all churches throughout the world, for the benefit of the Holy Sepulchre of Our Lord, and the other Holy Shrines of Jerusalem and Palestine." The following words are taken from it:—

"We, of our Apostolic authority, by virtue of these presents, decree in perpetuity that our Venerable Brethren, the Patriarchs, Archbishops, Bishops and all local Ordinaries throughout the entire world, shall be bound by holy obedience to recommend the needs of the holy places in every parochial church of each respective diocese at least once a year, and that on Good-Friday, or else on some other day chosen at the discretion of the Ordinary."

Owing to our want of communication in winter time, we did not receive this notice in time for insertion in last year's Pastoral. We now, therefore, present it to our clergy, requesting them to act upon them, as words of such serious import cannot be neglected. And as it would not be convenient to make the collection on Good-Friday, we order that the collections received at the church doors on Easter Sunday be devoted to this pious object. The recommendation, however, may be made in the Sermon on Good-Friday.

In conclusion, we earnestly exhort you all to enter with the true spirit of Holy Church upon the holy and penitential season of Lent. Let each one endeavor, as far as possible, to fulfil the obligations of the fast, and above all, prepare, by a good confession, for the reception of the Easter Communion—that greatest of all obligations of every true child of the Catholic Church. And "may the Grace of Our Lord be with you all—Amen." (II Thess., III—18.)

M. F. HOWLEY,
QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY,
March 3rd, 1889. Pref. Apic.

REGULATIONS FOR LENT.

- 1.—All days in Lent are fast days, on one meal and a collation, except Sundays, on which there is neither fast nor abstinence.
- 2.—On all Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays flesh meat is allowed (at the meal only), except Saturday in the first week (March 10), Ember Saturday (16th March) and Holy Saturday (20th April).
- 3.—Milk, butter, cheese and eggs are forbidden Ash-Wednesday, Spy-Wednesday and Good-Friday. Eggs are forbidden on all Fridays.
- 4.—It is forbidden to eat fish and fish at the same meal, but fish may be fried with dripping or lard, on all days except Ash-Wednesday, Spy-Wednesday and Good-Friday.
- 5.—All who have not completed their 21st year, and those over 60, those engaged in hard labor, the sick and infirm are exempt from the fast!

Local Telegraphic News

- TILT COVE,** today.
Wind blowing a strong gale from north-north-west; no ice in this bay.
- TWILLINGATE,** today.
A heavy breeze is blowing from the north-north-west; weather frosty and fine. The ice is running out of the bay; no seals.
- Fogo,** today.
Wind blowing a gale from north-north-west; no ice in sight.
- GREENSPOND,** today.
Wind north-west, blowing heavy, with drifting snow. The barometer fell, last evening, to 29; it now stands at 29.62.
- BONAVISIA,** today.
Wind north-west, blowing a gale; weather cold and overcast. The bay is clear.
- CATALINA,** today.
Wind blowing heavy from the north-west; weather fine.
- CHANNEL,** today.
Wind north, blowing a strong breeze; beautiful day.
- BAY OF ISLANDS,** today.
Wind north-west, blowing strong; weather frosty and clear; heavy gale from north-west here last night.
- BONNE BAY,** today.
Wind north-west; weather fine and frosty.

A Select Story.

Her Love Was Her Life.

BY AUTHOR OF "SET IN DIAMONDS."

CHAPTER XLII.—(continued.)

"LET US BE FRIENDS."

Then his nights became all fever; his days all unrest; his whole heart and soul craved with passionate longing for one half hour with her, and yet he dared not seek it. Even then, had he striven to conquer his love, and have resolutely thought of his duty, his good faith and his loyalty, he would have conquered, as any strong man can conquer when he likes; he never tried. When the impulse led him, he went; when the temptation came to him to think of her, he thought of her, when the temptation came to him to love her, he gave way to it and never once set his will against it.

Then, when the fever of his longing consumed him, and his life had grown intolerable to him, he wrote a note to her; it said, simply:

"DEAR LEONE—Life is very sad. Do let us be friends—why should we not? Life is so short. Let us be friends. I am very miserable; seeing you sometimes would make me happy. Let us be friends, Leone. Why refuse me? I will never speak of love—the word shall never be mentioned. You shall be to me as my dearest, best-beloved sister. I will be your brother, your servant, and your friend; only give me, for God's dear sake, the comfort of seeing you. Leone be friends."

It was one evening when she was tired that this letter was brought to her. She read it with weeping eyes; life was hard; she found it so. She loved her art, she lived in it, but she was only a woman, and she wanted the comfort of a human love and friendship.

Wearily enough she repeated the words to herself.

"Let us be friends. As he says, life is short. The comfort will be small enough, Heaven knows, but it will be better than nothing. Yes, we will be friends."

So she answered the letter in a few words, telling him if he really wished what he said, she would discuss the prudence of such a friendship with him.

This letter of hers fell into the hands of Lady Marion. She looked at the fine, beautiful, clear handwriting.

"Lance, this is from a lady," she said.

When he took it from her his face flushed, for he knew the hand.

"It is from a lady, she repeated.

"It is on business," he replied, coldly, putting the envelope aside; and, to his intense delight, Lady Marion forgot it.

He was to go and see her. It was wrong to be so pleased, he knew, but he did not even try to hide his delight over it.

When should he go? He should count the hours—he could not wait longer than to-morrow. Would she be willing, or would she not? How long the hours seemed, yet they passed, and once more he was at the "Cedars."

CHAPTER XLII.

BECOMING SUSPICIOUS.

So they made the second mistake of their lives. These two, who had been married lovers, fancied they could be friends. If it had not been so sad and pitiful, it would have been amusing to hear the conditions of that friendship—they were as numerous as the preliminaries of an article of peace. They made all arrangements; their friendship was to be of the purest and most platonic nature; there was to be nothing said which would remind them of the past; he was to shake hands with her when he came and when he went; he might pay her a visit twice or three times a week; if they met, they were to be on friendly terms; they would discuss art, literature and music—anything and everything except their own story; they were to take interest in each other's lives and fortunes.

"I shall take such a pride in your career, Leone," said Lord Chandos in all good faith; "it will be the dearest part of my life."

She held up one white finger with a smile; that was trespassing on forbid-

den ground. He must not break the new code of friendship by saying such things.

"We are friends, not lover's, Lord Chandos," she said, gently; "you will annoy me if you forget that. The dearest part of your life is at home."

He apologized for the words.

"I mean he said, that I shall take the keenest interest in your career, and watch it with pride."

"That is right, as I shall yours, Lord Chandos. I am proud of you, I am proud when I read your speeches; seems to me no other man ever spoke so well. I am proud when I read that the rising man of the day is Lord Chandos, that England looks to Lord Chandos as a great power and a promising statesman. Ah, yes, I am proud of you when I read these things. Your face, your eager, hopeful eyes rise before me, and I say to myself, 'Ah, yes, he is a genius, and the world knows it.' It is pleasant to have true friends, such as we shall be to each other."

"Yes," he had answered her, with a sigh; "we should have been foolish indeed, Leone, to have deprived ourselves of this, the only consolation left in life for either of us. We shall be more happy as friends, Leone; it would have been too horrible to have been always apart."

They hedged themselves round with precautions; they were to be so prudent; they were not to address each other as Lance and Leone; they were never to sing old songs together; he was not to go behind the scenes in the theater, he was not to wait for her in the evening. She said to him, laughingly, that they ought to have these conditions of friendship written down as they write down the articles of war or the preliminaries of peace.

"We ought to have parchment strong as parchment can be; but, Lord Chandos, we must keep to our rules, no matter what happens."

So they intended, and neither of them had the faintest idea of ever deviating from the rules laid down. It was better than nothing, spending a few hours with her each week was refreshing as an oasis in a desert; he eagerly looked forward to those days on which he was permitted to call, and before long these visits became chiefly the event of his life—he thought of little else.

So it gradually came about that the stronger nature gained the ascendancy, the stronger soul gained the upper hand in his life. The love of Leone had always been by far the strongest element in his life; it had been set aside by a series of clever maneuvers, but now it resumed its sway. He did not intend it; he was weak enough and foolish enough to think that the prudent friendship could replace mad love, and he was not very long before he found out his mistake. But at first all went well—her praise stimulated him, he gave loose to the fiery eloquence that was natural to him. Knowing that she would read and criticize every word, he took more pride and pleasure in his public life than he had ever done before; he liked to hear her criticisms on his opinions and actions; he was delighted with the interest she took in his works.

At times the visits he paid were all occupied with the discussion of these details. He would tell her of some great oration or speech that he intended to make on some important measure, she would talk it over to him, and her marvelous intelligence, her bright wit and originality always threw some new light on the matter, some more picturesque view. In this she differed from Lady Marion, who was more timid and retiring, who looked upon everything connected with public life as a dreaded ordeal, who, fond as she was of literature, could not read a newspaper, who, dearly as she loved her husband, could not interest herself in his career.

So gradually and slowly the old love threw its glamour over them, slowly the master passion took its place again in Lord Chandos's life, but just at that time it was unknown to himself. It came at last that the only real life for him was the time spent with her—the morning hours when he discussed all the topics of the day with her, and the evening when he leaned over his opera-box, his eyes drinking in the marvelous beauty of her face.

(To be continued.)

Why does a crow resemble a barrister? Because he likes to have his claws heard.

Dr. Beach's Celery and Chamomile.

ITS MOST BENEFICIAL on the stomach and liver, and as a nerve restorative, it is the most wonderful medicine discovered. The vital forces are wonderfully reinforced. The muscles, the nerves, the blood, stomach and liver are invigorated, while its action on all the organs of excretion are mild, but certain; thereby promoting health, comfort, sleep and a cheerful disposition. mar14

LABRADOR HERRING

ON SALE BY

CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

A FEW BRLS. AND HALF-BRLS. Choice No. 1 Labrador Herring.

N.B.—These Herring having been put up by a trustworthy party, we can confidently recommend them to housekeepers. mar8

Magazines and Books.

The Young Ladies' Journal for March
The Century; Scribner's Magazine; Something to Read; Boys of England, Boys' Comic Journal
Family Fiction, Christian Million, &c.

BOOKS:
Jonathan and his Continent—by Max O'Rell, 50c
Miss Lou, by Rev. E. P. Roe
Frederick the Noble—by Mackenzie
The Adventures of Mr. Verdant Green—by Cuthbert Bede
Triumphant Democracy—by A. Carnegie
Saint Margaret—by Tiresuck
The Encore Reciter—30 cents
The Engineers' Gazette, Annual for 1889
The Dark City—by Richardson—50c
Helen's Babies, 14c
Little Lord Fauntleroy, by Mrs. Burnett, 25c
mar5

J. F. CHISHOLM.

TURNIPS.

ON SALE BY

J. & W. PITTS.

80 bags TURNIPS.

Ex s.s. Conscript. feb19

IT HITS THE SPOT EVERY TIME.

BAIRD'S LINIMENT is clean, clear and bright and very penetrating. It is not greasy, oily or soapy, and, therefore, acts promptly in curing and relieving pain in any form.

To H. PAXTON BAIRD, Woodstock, N.B.

DEAR SIR,—I was laid up with Rheumatism about a month, and had tried a great many other preparations to get relief from my suffering, but without avail. Less than one bottle of your Baird's Liniment made a complete and rapid cure and I was able to resume my work.

(Signed) ANDREW SPENCE.
Glasville, N.B., March 21, 1888. mar14

TURKEYS

For Sale by J. & W. Pitts

Prime Fresh Turkeys

CAPITALISTS ATTENTION.

Remember all the good things the present Government promised to do for Carbonear. Real Estate advancing in price! Read what we offer you; make up your mind to purchase, and send us your offer.

I AM INSTRUCTED BY MR. JOHN PEARCE, of Carbonear, to offer for sale by Private Contract, all that valuable Mercantile Water-side Property, situated in the Town of Carbonear, Conception Bay, Newfoundland, consisting of the following: Two large, new Shops and Dwelling Houses, situated on the Southside of Water-street in the aforesaid town. Extensive Store in rear of Shop, large Breastwork, Wharf, Stores, and ample Yardage. The property has a frontage of over 60 feet on Water street and 70 feet frontage on the waters of the harbor. The above described property is suitable for any business, wholesale or retail, and its situation the most advantageous in that thriving little town, as it is right in the heart of its business centre. Further particulars on application to

T. W. SPRY,
Real Estate Broker.
jan26

MUTTON and LAMB

We have received, per ss Conscript from Halifax,

Fifty Carcasses

Choice Fresh Mutton & Lamb.

mar5 CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

CHEESE.

WE OFFER (TO CLOSE SALES)

50 boxes

Choice Canadian Cheese

feb8 CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

BAIRD'S FRENCH OINTMENT!

Will Cure the Itch in a few days;
Will Cure the Disease known as Scald Head;
Will Cure Old Indolent Ulcers;
Will Cure Salt Rheum;
Will Cure Chapped Hands;
Will Cure Obsolete Sores and Wounds;
Will Cure Scratches on Horses.

TRY IT! - TRY IT!
mar14

\$1.00

OUR CELEBRATED "Dollar" Laundry Soap is unequalled for size and quality. One dollar per box of thirty bars.
mar CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

Just Received - by the Subscriber.

(NO. 178 AND 180 WATER STREET.)

Family Mess Pork, Splendid Jowls.

Packet Beef and Mess Beef, and a few brls Choice Pigs Heads, at 5cts per lb., and per brl. \$6. Superior Extra Flour and Supers—best brands and all prices. Sixty half-cents and boxes of Beautiful Teas—choice brands and delicious flavour. Their 60-cent Tea—already flavoured with O. Pekoe—is a beautiful beverage.

A LARGE STOCK OF SOAPS, SELLING CHEAP: ROYAL B. POWDER, Corn Flour and Starch. Macaroni—in 2lb. tins (Morton's); Colman's Starch and Mustard, Splendid Coffee—in 1 lb. and 7 lb. tins, made up expressly in London for our house. Our Cigars, in cases of five, selling at from 8c. to 25c. per case, are in great demand. Our Boston Oil Cloth—the Fish and Cape Ann Brands—are the finest imported. ALSO, 100 bushels of Heavy Black Oats.

ANDREW P. JORDAN.

Genuine Singer Sewing Machine.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Beware of Bogus Agents and Spurious Imitations.

TERMS, &c.

TO SUIT THE Bad Times we have reduced the price of all our sewing machines. We call the attention of Tailors and Sewing Machine makers to our Singer No. 2, that we can now sell at a very low figure, in fact, the prices of all our Genuine Singers, now, will surprise you. We warrant every machine for over five years.

The Genuine Singer is doing the work of Newfoundland. No one can do without a Singer.

1st. Uses the shortest needle of any lock-stitch machine.
2nd—Carries a finer needle with given size thread.
3d. Uses a greater number of size of thread with one size needle.
4th. Will close a seam tighter with linen thread than any other machine will with silk.
Old machines taken in exchange. Machines on easy monthly payments.

M. F. SMYTH, Agent for Newfoundland.

IMPORTANT OFFER OUR READERS!



The only high class Illustrated Canadian Weekly, gives its readers the best of literature, accompanied by engravings of the highest order. The Press throughout the Dominion has declared it to be worthy of Canada and deserving universal support; but its best recommendation lies in its steadily INCREASING CIRCULATION.

SUBSCRIPTION \$4 A YEAR. 10 CENTS A NUMBER.

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THE DAILY COLONIST

to subscribers in Newfoundland, for the sum of \$7.00 a year, payable in advance.
P. R. BOWERS, COLONIST Office, St. John's, N.F.

Standard MARBLE Works.

287 New Gower-St.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

I invite the public to inspect my large and very excellent

—STOCK OF—

HEAD-STONES,

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, MANTELPieces, &c.



oct19

At rates sufficiently reasonable to defy competition. I guarantee solid stock and the best of workmanship. Outport orders solicited. Designs furnished by letter or otherwise. Special reduction on all goods ordered during the summer. Cement & plaster for sale.

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SOME VERY FINE TURKEYS

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Feb 13

Ex Portia.

EGGS! - EGGS!

We have received s.s. Portia from Halifax

3 Brs EGGS

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Very white and dry. Ex Conspect from Halifax.

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125 bags Cattle Feed—100 lbs each.

75 bags Meal Feed—130 lbs each.

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PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST,

CONTAINS NO

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RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY AT THE 31st DECEMBER, 1888:

Authorized Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£3,000,000
Paid-up Capital	500,000
Reserve	£1,274,661
Premium Reserve	362,188
Balance of profit and loss acc't.	67,895

Accumulated Fund (Life Branch)	£3,274,935
Do. Fund (Annuity Branch)	473,147
	£3,748,082

REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1888.

FROM THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Net Life Premiums and Interest	£469,075
Annuity Premiums (including £108,992 2 4 by single payment) and interest	124,717
	£593,792

FROM THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Net Fire Premiums and Interest	£1,167,073
	£1,760,866

The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are free from liability in respect of the Fire Department, and in like manner the Accumulated Funds of the Fire Department are free from liability in respect of the Life Department.

Insurances effected on Liberal Terms.

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OF NEW YORK. — ESTABLISHED 1843.

Assets, January 1st, 1887	\$114,181,963
Cash Income for 1887	\$21,137,179
Insurance in force about	\$400,000,000
Policies in force about	130,700

The Mutual Life is the Largest Life Company, and the Strongest Financial Institution in the World.

No other company has paid such LARGE DIVIDENDS to its Policyholders, and no other company issues so many and so COMPREHENSIVE A POLICY.

A. S. BENDELL,

Agent for Scotland

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

The House of Assembly.

THURSDAY, Feb. 28.

The House opened at 4 o'clock.

The Sealing Bill was read a second time and the House resolved itself into committee of the whole thereupon.

MR. BRADSHAW in the chair.

CAPT. DAWE moved the reading of the first section.

MR. MORINE—My hon. colleague and myself have communicated with the captains of the sealing steamers sailing from Bonaville, and we have been requested to oppose the second sub-clause of the bill. With that exception, however, we cordially support the present bill. It will be remembered that when the act now sought to be repealed was under discussion here, it was opposed by my colleague (Capt. Keap) who at the time pointed out that its only effect would be to force crews of our sealing steamers on the ice in weather in which it was unsafe to trust their lives. Last winter this actually happened; our sealers were compelled to stay out on the ice and watch the seals they had panned, and in some instances it was only by the mercy of Providence that they escaped, with their lives. The sealers now ask that the present act be repealed, and the bill law, permitting the panning of seals without requiring them to be watched, be restored, and I have myself been requested by the sealing crews of the Falcon and Ranger amongst others to urge its repeal upon the House. Unless their demand is complied with, I fear that a serious loss of life will result from the carrying out of the present law; and it is for these reasons that I so strongly support the principle of the measure now before the chair.

MR. GRIEVE—I am of opinion that if the killing and panning of seals was postponed until the seventeenth of March, it would give the more powerful steamers a decided advantage over the weaker ones, enabling the former to scour the ocean whilst the latter, because of their lesser power, may remain jammed. It was also proposed by the bill to extend the time to the first of May, instead of the twentieth of April, as was constituted by the present law. Until we are convinced that the measure of two years ago worked injuriously, we ought not to make any alteration in the law at present. I believe the clause in the last Act, which required the men to remain and watch the seals they had panned, was objectionable, for I have been informed by sealing captains that if such a course were persisted in it would in all probability result in loss of life. In desire of hon. members to put a stop to litigation, they enacted this clause; but it is now believed that the section would inevitably result in harm to those prosecuting the fishery. I think if we limited ourselves, for the present, to the section before the chair, that it would facilitate matters, as the remaining sections may be considered severally.

CAPT. DAWE—The only object I had in introducing the bill was to repeal the objectionable clause which required the men to remain on the ice with their panned seals. I cannot see that the extension of the time to the seventeenth of March would give the more powerful steamers a monopoly; for I believe that date would be of equal advantage to the weaker ones. It depended very much on the knowledge of those who commanded either class of ships, as to whether they would be successful, for the chances in this respect at this fishery, are pretty well equal. When framing this section I had in view the interests of the weaker steamers. If the period were not fixed in the neighborhood of the 17th, the more powerful vessels would have a chance of killing all the seals they wanted before the weaker vessels could force themselves into the seals. But I had a more powerful reason than that. The live seals on the ice are common property. If they are permitted to be killed on the 12th they are of small value; but if allowed to live till the 17th, their value is materially enhanced. But my chief object in introducing the bill has been to protect the lives and health of the sealers from the dangers incurred by them in observing the provisions of the law which compels them, in order to retain their property in panned seals, to watch them day and night.

MR. BOND—In so far as this bill tends to repeal the clause of the act of 1887, compelling men to watch their panned seals by night and day, I agree with it; but there I stop. When I consider the risk of life attached to the observance of that clause, not only from the danger of the ice, but from collisions between crews, I am astonished that it ever passed the Legislature. It should have been our duty to protect, in so far as we could, the lives of men who are, by the nature of the pursuit they are engaged in, compelled to run imminent risks in all kinds of weather, from all unnecessary dangers. When men have acquired a property in seals, it is to be expected that, whatever dangers they might incur, they would be unwilling to allow their property in them to be divested. To attain that object, under the act of 1887, they are compelled to be continually on watch on the pans. In so doing, they incur not only risk of life, but are rendered liable to contract such diseases as will not only for ever imperil their own health, but will be transmitted to future generations. For my part, I am opposed to panning seals altogether. I believe that a property in seals should not vest until they are taken on board the vessels. The present bill does not prevent the evils which now deform the conduct of our seal fishery. Suppose a powerful steamer strikes the whelping ice at an early date? For miles around the ice is seen to be covered with thousands of seals. A crew is sent out in advance to sculp and pan all the seals they can. In two or three days a hundred thousand seals may be panned and flagged by this one crew. Weeks later ice opens and weaker vessels force an entrance into the seals. These ships may have on board crews of a hundred or two hundred men; but not, perhaps, at that time a single seal. The men, reflecting, maybe, upon the distress which their families are enduring at home, and seeing the opportunity of relieving it, yield to a natural impulse, and endeavor

to take possession of some portion of the wealth lying all around them. They are resisted by the crew of the vessel claiming the seals, and a collision therefore ensues. I further object to the custom of panning, on the ground that it tends to create monopolists; inasmuch as it gives the powerful steamers so much better a chance of securing a trip. I agree with the suggestion of Mr. Grieve that the limit of time for killing seals should be fixed at the 20th of April.

MR. MORINE—I think that we should not hamper the chances of securing the assent of the Legislative Council to repeal of the objectionable clause in the act of 1887 by incorporating in this bill the other provisions advocated by Captain Dawe.

CAPT. DAWE—If Mr. Bond's suggestion that panning should be abolished were adopted, it would be just as well that steamers should stay at home. When a steamer strikes the seals, if she is compelled to take the seals she kills on board immediately, the cargo is ruined, for the seals, still retaining their natural heat, will after eight or ten days in the hold be reduced to mass of blubber and oil.

MR. MORISON—The only clause of this bill which seems to me to be imperatively necessary of enactment is that which repeals the clause of the Act of 1887 compelling men to watch their pans. To the repeal of that clause, I am distinctly pledged to my constituents. As there is such conflict of opinion here upon the other sections, and but little chance of accommodating those differences seems probable, I consider we should act most wisely if we dropped these sections and passed only the first one.

MR. GREENE—I am opposed to this bill, upon the principle that we should not enact new regulations and restrictions before the old ones have been tried and found wanting. Last year this House passed a bill proposing amendments in the sealing law; and this session is hardly opened before the rules of the House are suspended for the consideration of the present sealing bill. I confess that I am in favor of the Act of 1887 as it was originally passed, because it imposes restrictions upon the custom of panning seals. The old law which permitted property in panned seals to vest by the very act of panning was passed at a time when our sealing steamers were all pretty much on an equality; and it did not anticipate the consequences which have followed the introduction into the seal fishery of steamers of much superior power to the older ones. But how since these powerful steamers have been introduced, the right to panned seals has become a serious evil. I therefore think that the provisions of the Act of 1887 should not be repealed. I do not anticipate the risk to the lives of our sealers which some hon. members have portrayed. I believe that at the present time the seal fishery is so prosecuted that a man shipping on board a sealing steamer cares very little, after once he has secured his berth, what the result of the voyage may be; for his chances of making a fair bill are so cut up by the exaction of berth-money and the other duties levied upon him that he does not consider it worth his while to risk his life for them. So far as collisions between rival crews is concerned, I think that if, after seals are panned, the weather should become stormy and ships and pans separated, then, upon the return of fine weather, the doctrine of the survival of the fittest will govern the issue of the contention.

MR. MORRIS—From whatever causes it has happened, the seal fishery has undoubtedly vastly declined. An industry which was once worth to this country \$2,000,000, is now reduced in value to \$200,000. I have here statistics of our seal catch from the year 1805 down to 1882.

MR. CALLANAN—Before the amendments are put I should like to say a few words on the subject. I am not at all in accord with this proposed legislation. So far as I can see there is no necessity for the repeal of the present law; and that its repeal would be principally in the interest of the hon. member for Harbor Grace, Capt. Dawe, himself, and in that of the owners of our large steamers. With the owners of these steamers we must all sympathize, as we know the industry has of late proved unremunerative. From my knowledge of the seal fishery to prevent taking seals between the 20th of April and the 10th of May shuts out the second trip altogether. The number of seals caught in 1875 was 268,060, and of the number 3,500 was brought in by a vessel called the Seafower, which was the biggest trip for the season. The greater number of the Seaflower's seals were hauled by the shore people and shipped by her for St. John's. At the present time with all the machinery which we have at our command, we could not get more than 200,000, which was the amount of last year's catch. I would like to know whether it was the intention of those interested in the seal fishery to close it up entirely after two or three years more, or had they a desire to do what they could for its protection in future. The present law gave the master no right to the seals except they were in his possession, by either watching or being engaged in taking them. Now, my experience was that the captains of our vessels would sooner lose all their seals than the life of one man, and no captain would be so inhuman as to place his men in such a position as would endanger their lives. I am sure the introducer of the present measure does not do it; but that he would say, in such cases, "Come on board, men, and leave the seals take their chance." Again, the men could be engaged on board of the vessels watching the seals that might be fifteen miles away, and if another vessel came up, they could easily send out and warn them off. The seventh section of the bill provided for a certain description of flag to be used in the marking of the seals. That was a very important section, and I would ask what right the master of a steamer had to place flags in such a manner as would give him, say, control of the whole ice from Cape Spear to Cape St. Francis or anywhere else that he might be pleased to place them. Suppose, for instance, a cargo of seals was killed by a ship and flags were placed on all the pans, and suppose the vessel was subsequently wrecked fifteen miles from the vicinity of where the seals lay, and whilst he was in this position he came across another patch and took on board three-fourths of a cargo. Then, finding that there was no possibility of reaching his other seals, he found himself obliged to come home. I contend under the proposed measure that the seals so flagged would still be his property, and as no one else could touch them, they would be lost to the country. That was a state of affairs which he could not support, for they might just as well give a man the power, if they could do it, to go out on the banks and fence around the fishing grounds with flags. I am at a loss to know what the intention of the hon. introducer had in view in introducing this bill, and I think it would be far better to leave the law as it stood at present.

MR. SCOTT—I feel that I am just as competent to offer an opinion upon a matter of this kind as many hon. members of the House. At the time this bill was before the House last year, I opposed it, because I saw that danger must necessarily arise to the men if they were required to remain upon the ice and watch the seals they had panned. I believe, however, at the same time, that captains of steamers, whilst they would not force their men into unnecessary risks, yet it must not be forgotten they have not the control of the weather, and they may send their men out to watch seals while it was fine, and a change may take place in the weather, which may cause risk to life. It was their duty to guard against such a contingency, if possible. In my experience I found that no legislation was good that interfered with the old common law made by persons that were not immediately interested in the prosecution of this industry. I contend that a man should have no right over seals which his ship was unable to carry. There were many details in the bill upon which I am not prepared at present to give an opinion upon; but I feel it my duty as a legislator to guard against the enactment of laws that would have a tendency to make the prosecution of this industry more hazardous than it really was at present.

MR. MARCH—Probably if they limited the time to the 15th it would be a compromise in the matter. I would like to give an intelligent vote on the question, but legislation on the fisheries was so difficult that I must hesitate before giving an opinion. Whilst in conversation with Capt. Edward White, of the Hector, he told me that the reason he was not successful last spring was that he was jammed in the ice nearly the whole of the spring; but that if the law had allowed him to take seals until the 1st May, he would have been able to secure a very good fare. The result was that he brought in scarcely anything. The amendment proposed by the Financial Secretary to the effect that seals should not be panned was a matter which he could not support, for seals should be panned to cool off, otherwise they would melt on board of the vessel. If they put the seals on board immediately after they were killed, they would have to fill the vessel with ice to keep them cool. I hope that the day is not far distant when the steamers will be a thing of the past, and that we shall again return to the sailing vessels, of about one hundred tons each. Such a change would be of great benefit to the country. There was much force in the remarks of the hon. member, Mr. Callahan, and I fully agree with him that when a ship killed seals which were afterwards wheeled out of sight, that a captain should not continue to have control over them. The present law is productive of great hardship upon our sealers. It may be that men travel 15 or 18 miles on the ice from the ship to pan seals; according to the act of 1887 they must in order to preserve their property in those pans, watch them day and night; and it may be, in stormy and violent weather. Such a harsh enactment should be repealed. We cannot blame the merchants for the diminished price which seals now fetch, for the value of seals has seriously declined of late years, chiefly through the introduction into industries in which seal oil was formerly employed of the use of vegetable oils. The merchant feels the effect of this decrease in price as much as the men do, and he gives the sealers a fair value for the seals brought in. In former days, things were different. I can remember when a ship, in which I was interested, brought in a trip which realised thirty-five shillings per cwt. and the crew made £35 or £40 a man. But it is not so today. I hope that the committee will be enabled to frame an Act as nearly perfect as Acts relating to the fisheries can be. I sincerely wish our sealers a great success this season. I hope to see all our ships coming into port with colours flying and with a Grecian bend.

The amendment was then put and carried. MR. CALLANAN—I can only repeat my former remarks. I see no reason why the master of a powerful ship should get a monopoly of the fishery. With regard to the plan of flagging out sections for panning, I reiterate that it is just as reasonable that a man who discovers a spot in the harbor where fish is plentiful should lay out a tract of ocean for his own fishing ground and prohibit any other vessel from fishing within his limits. Supposing that a vessel pans a number of seals at the mouth of Green Bay, and a change of wind wheels the pans into the bay, would not the shore men be permitted to take these seals? I oppose the section.

HON. THE PREMIER—We might, in order to avoid the evil pointed out by the hon. member, introduce here a qualifying clause, divesting the right of the original claimant in all pans which become derelict. I would make a suggestion that panned seals should be marked by cutting a distinctive mark of the ship owning them on seals which are panned. This mark is indelible, and is a more distinctive trade mark than even the registered flags. Besides, this mark will afford good evidence in a court of law of the real ownership of disputed seals. If a flag is blown down or taken away, evidence of ownership is destroyed; but this mark is indelible. Every suggestion which tends to reduce the chances of litigation should, I think, receive the attention of the committee.

CAPT. DAWE—There are strong objections to the last proposition of the hon. the Premier. In the first place, it would entail too great a delay in the work of sculping if every seal were to be marked; and many of the crew would be unable to mark the name of the ship or master. The most that could be done would be to mark the top seals. I have experienced myself of the utility of this marking. My crew killed a patch of seals in Green Bay and mark d them in this way, but that did not prevent the crew of another steamer from coming up and taking my seals, and destroying the evidence of ownership by cutting up the marked seals into small pieces and shoving them under the ice.

HON. CHAIRMAN BOARD OF WORKS—I had promised Captain Dawe to support this bill under the belief that it was the same as passed this House last year, but I find it is a totally different measure, and one which I cannot approve. It affords increased protection to sailing vessels. I cannot approve of a measure which would subject a vessel proceeding from Green Bay without being supplied with flags to have her seals taken by the first steamer who came up.

MR. O'MARA—I think steamers have protection given them in the prosecution of the seal fishery. They have succeeded in ruining for us this great industry. I remember the day when 140 sailing vessels, taking 4500 men sailed from here to the ice; today there is not one. And now these steamers seek increased protection. A powerful steamer can destroy all the seals for miles around, killing perhaps twice or thrice her load; and by panning them they are protected from being taken by others. This is a great hardship to the sailing vessels. Again, such a steamer may be wrecked; her seals must then lie derelict, yet they cannot be appropriated by any sailing vessel which may chance to come along.

MR. KNIGHT moved the following amendment:—"On and after the first day of January, 1890, it shall not be lawful to pan or bulk seals."

MR. MURPHY—I have much pleasure in supporting the amendment proposed by the hon. Financial Secretary, for I consider that the day has passed and gone when the crew reap any

benefit for their labor in prosecuting the seal-fishery in steamers. If steamers were done away with altogether a great many more seals would be taken by those on shore than are taken at present.

The amendment having been put, was lost upon division.

The committee then rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again on tomorrow.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

MR. BOND—To ask the hon. Receiver General to lay on the table a statement of the gross revenue and expenditure for the year 1888.

HON. RECEIVER GENERAL—I beg to inform the hon. member that the statement will be laid on the table in due course.

MR. SCOTT—To ask the hon. the Premier to lay on the table a copy of all correspondence which has taken place on the subject of the appointment of a Lloyd's Surveyor, between the government of Newfoundland and others.

HON. THE PREMIER—The correspondence upon the subject is not yet completed, as enquiries upon the subject are still pending. When the correspondence is completed it will be furnished to the House.

MR. SCOTT—To ask the Premier whether any application for indemnity or compensation has been made on behalf of the owners of the vessels Amazon and Virginia, of St. Pierre, the confiscation of which the Magistrate at Placentia ordered in July last, and, if so, what reply has been made or will be given thereto.

HON. THE PREMIER—The application referred to has been received by the government, and is under consideration. An answer will be given to the honorable and learned member in a few days.

The House then adjourned till tomorrow, at 4 o'clock.

Daily Colonist.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15 1889.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

On next Sunday, (St. Patrick's Day,) Solemn Mass will commence at half-past ten o'clock, in St. Patrick's Church, Riverhead. The panegyric of the great Apostle of Ireland will be delivered by the Very Rev. John Ryan.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

A Meeting to be Convened.

A public meeting in the Athenæum Hall, is called for tomorrow afternoon, for the purpose of forming an association for promoting the education and training of the blind youth of this country. His Excellency Governor O'Brien will preside at the meeting, which will open at four o'clock. All gentlemen in sympathy should attend. For many years past an institution for the blind has been established in Halifax, which has proved wonderfully successful. At present there are two blind youths belonging to Newfoundland in this institution being educated. For these there is an annual grant of one hundred and twenty-five dollars each from our local legislature. One of these boys, named Hussey has developed more than ordinary talent, the other also ranks well. The question to be decided at the meeting tomorrow, will be to see if other blind children in the Island cannot partake of the same inestimable advantages. As far as can be ascertained there are in Newfoundland at present one hundred and seventy blind persons, including all ages and both sexes. Of these the greater number are debilitated by being too old to learn. Others again are not old enough to enter the course of tuition, and many are not in possession of all their mental faculties. Perhaps from the entire one hundred and seventy, there would not be more than ten eligible. The child must at least be ten years old, and from that age to twenty is preferred. The course of tuition extends over five years. The Canadian Provincial Parliaments allow \$150 for each pupil from their respective province. This is twenty-five dollars each more than the Newfoundland government pay at present. This sum of \$150 is not enough to cover the expense of board and tuition, the balance is paid, at present, from an endowment fund, subscribed from time to time by wealthy citizens of Canada. Our two pupils have had the benefit of this fund since entering the institution, though no money was ever given by the colony other than the grant alluded to above. But when this matter is set fully before the citizens tomorrow, some means, either private or public, will be devised to not only do something towards this endowment fund, but also to discover the eligible blind children in the Island and enable them to partake of the advantages of the Halifax or a similar institution. There can be no more worthy object of Christian charity and philanthropy than these helpless creatures groping in darkness, and all who can should attend and take part in the meeting tomorrow. It may be stated that the Halifax Institution for the blind is purely non-denominational.

A suburban farmer says that the deposits of night soil hauled from the town for manure are the cause of diphtheria to a large extent. Amongst the manure are old cans and other rubbish, for which children seek in the heaps. Parents should warn them of the danger.

PASTORAL LETTER.

TO THE CLERGY AND THE FAITHFUL OF THE PREFECTURE OF ST. GEORGE'S.

Dearly Beloved Brethren and Children in Christ:
As the Holy Season of Lent approaches, we feel called upon to address you again in a Pastoral Letter, as has been our custom since we were placed, by the favor of the Holy See, in charge of this our Mission.

We are thankful to Divine Providence for all the blessings and graces showered abundantly on this Prefecture during the past twelve months; and we call upon you, also, to render grate ul homage to God; for we may say that we have been, in a special manner, favored by the Almighty. All our undertakings and occupations, both by sea and land, have been prosperous. The physical health of our population has been remarkably favorable. While other countries, and even other parts of Newfoundland, have been visited by sickness, in some cases almost amounting to epidemic, under the dread form of diphtheria, we have been almost entirely exempted from it, except for a few cases about Channel and the Codroy Valley.

In my last letter to you I spoke of a change of a very grave nature about to be introduced into our spring business, by the arrival of French fishermen in Bay St. George to take the herring for bait. I also warned you against the danger of falling into any breaches of the law during the French occupation, and also the danger of indulging in intoxicating liquors at a time when the facilities for such misfortune would be greatly increased by the distribution of a large sum of ready money and the introduction of an extra quantity of intoxicating spirits. I am now happy to be able to say that though there were one hundred French vessels in our waters, and over twelve hundred fishermen for the greater part of April and May, yet the greatest harmony and good order prevailed—no breaches of the law occurred and no cases of intoxication arose to create any trouble or scandal. Under the very peculiar circumstances of the case, we have every reason to be thankful for such a result. On the other hand the influx of the French has been of great advantage to us. We are informed, on authority, that they will come in much greater numbers next spring, we therefore take this occasion to repeat more earnestly our warning of last year.

We spoke of the new Church at Port-au-Port then being completed, and which we hoped to dedicate during the year. This we were able to do on the Festival of the discovery of the Holy Cross [May 8], that being the Titular Mystery to which the Church is dedicated.

During the summer months the Pastoral Visitation was made throughout the whole Prefecture. The number of Confirmations administered at various stations was 229.

Last year we expressed the expectations we entertained of soon seeing an additional link added to our chain of sea communication by the placing of a steamer on the coast, which would, on the one hand connect us with Halifax and the neighboring ports, and on the other would enable us to reach the most northerly portions of our shore, places hitherto deprived of almost all communication with the outside world. As it is our duty to endeavor to advance the temporal prosperity and comfort of our people as well as their spiritual state—well knowing that these go hand in hand—we left no efforts untried to obtain this great boon for our people, and now we can, with joy and gratitude, hail it as an accomplished fact. As you are well aware, the steamer has been running most successfully during the past summer to the very great advantage of our people, and without, as far as we are aware, causing any appreciable damage to vested interests as was at first feared. As this portion of the country, at the present day, is somewhat in the state in which the more favored parts of the Island were some twenty or thirty years ago, in advocating steam communication, we are but following in the footsteps of the late Right Rev. Dr. Mullock, and we think it appropriate here to quote some portion of a letter written by him in 1860 on this subject:—"My clergy," His Lordship writes, "are for the greater part of the year cut off from all intercourse with their Bishop, even by letter, the remote districts are unvisited by a priest for the same cause. My visitations are made in boats and bait-skiffs from harbor to harbor. Many places I cannot visit, except casually. * * * The poor people are as far from all appliances of civilization as if they were located in Greenland. * * * This is not a political or religious question, it is one of civilization, in which Catholics and Protestants, priests and ministers are equally interested. THE WHOLE PEOPLE require steam."

Our principle object was, as stated last year, to enable us to visit the remote districts and to establish a priest in Bonne Bay, who would be, by means of this steamer, enabled to visit the poor people of the Straits of Belle Isle. Both these objects have been accomplished. In the month of August we proceeded by the steamer to the northernmost limit of the Prefecture, and, indeed, were enabled to make the circuit of the entire Island.

We have also permanently established a clergyman in Bonne Bay, where the need was so urgent. A very fine plot of ground of over twelve acres, has been kindly presented for Church purposes by Mr. Hollahan. The foundations of a Presbytery have been placed, and the work of building is in active operation. The frame of the Chapel which had been erected in an unsuitable place, so that the new mission will, we hope, soon be in good working order. There are now five regularly established parishes in the Prefecture.

During the past year we made application for a third place for a student in the Propaganda College, and though we had already two students there, His Eminence the Cardinal Prefect kindly deigned, considering the wants of the Prefecture, to grant our request. The place has been filled by a young man from St. John's, who had made his classical studies in the Seminary of the clerics of St. Joseph, at Beauvais, France.

Another matter of importance also which we placed before the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda, has received a favorable response. We allude to a claim which we made against the Archdiocese of Quebec for certain monies left by the late V. Rev. Fr. Belanger for the benefit of this Mission, as also for a place for a student in the Seminary of Quebec for this Prefecture. The latter point has not yet been finally settled.

Many persons have earnestly appealed to us to call a collection for the purpose of erecting a monument to the late Venerable Prefect Apostolic, Right Rev. Monsignor Sears, and some subscriptions have been sent in. Owing to the poverty of the people, we hesitated to announce the collection heretofore, but not wishing to damp the ardor and religious spirit of those who are anxious to confer this honor we hereby announce that all parties desirous of contributing to this worthy object may hand their subscriptions to any of the clergy of the Prefecture, and they will be gratefully acknowledged. We may also remark that no monument has yet been erected to the V. Rev. Pere Belanger, the proto-Missionary of this district.

In last year's pastoral we spoke of the Orphanages for boys and girls at St. John's, and called

[continued on first page.]

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Work for the Week.

The regular weekly meeting of the City Council took place in their rooms last evening. All the Councillors were present.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

Councillor St. John submitted rooms reports for the week and suggested that hereafter fees collected from watering vessels be handed to the Secretary of the Council.

Councillor Monroe moved that the suggestion be adopted, seconded by Councillor St. John. Carried.

Councillor Power, of the City Chambers' Committee will look after the rooms during the next week.

A note was read from John Maunders, complaining of the neglect of sanitary regulations in this neighborhood, Duckworth-street. He said that people living near him kept night soil in their houses three or four days before it is placed outside to be taken away by the carts. Inspector Hughes will see to it.

D. Morrison, barrister, wrote, on behalf of Mrs. Power, to inquire when the arbitration is to take place on her property, on Gower-street, which it is contemplated to take for widening the street; also, about some property on Lazy Bank. These matters will be attended to in a few days.

Report from Mr. O'Meara, acting town engineer, on drains and sewers. He had attended to the sewer at the foot of Springfield-street and said the cause of the drain choking was that in high water the tide rose above the level of the outlet and threw the sewerage matter back into the pipe. On this matter, Councillor St. John remarked that he had been informed by Mr. John Ryan, of the engineering staff, that nearly all the public cove drains in town were in the same choked condition, and, if not attended to at once, would involve a large amount of labor later on. Mr. O'Meara will see to these sewers.

Mr. Brown wants to build a house at the east end of LeMarchant road and would like to have the street line defined. Councillors Monroe and Power, whose wards divide here, will, with Mr. O'Meara, attend to the matter and report at next meeting.

Sanitary inspector Hughes reported on the lane near the Council chamber, leading to Water-street, and the sanitary men had attended to it. He had seen Mr. Keough about the fence which would be fixed up as soon as weather permitted.

It was proposed by Councillor Fox, seconded by Councillor St. John, that the government be seen in the matter of erecting a gate at either end of this lane, to be closed during the night time; carried.

Mr. Hughes also reported on the filthy condition of a piece of land in the rear of Mr. Curran's forge on George-street. The agents for the land refused to fence the property which had become a depot for filthy deposits.

Solicitor McNeilly will write the agents on the matter.

The motions, of which notice had been given at a previous meeting were next in order.

Councillor St. John proposed, and was seconded by Councillor Fox, that Mr. Secretary Kelly's salary be raised from eleven hundred to fourteen hundred dollars per annum, from the 1st of January last past. The mover explained that, whereas other employees of the Council left their offices at 6 p.m., Mr. Kelly was often detained till late at night. The bulk of the work fell on him, and it was only right that he should be paid extra for his services. Councillors Fox, Power and Carnell endorsed the first speaker. The Chairman and Councillor Monroe spoke against the increase. The latter proposed as an amendment and was seconded by Councillor Morrison, that the matter of increase of salary be deferred till the exact financial position of the Council be known. On the amendment being put it was lost, only Councillors Monroe and Morrison voting for it. The original was therefore carried, viz, that Mr. Kelly's salary be raised to fourteen hundred dollars.

Councillor Carnell's moved that the laborer be continued at Belvidere till the completion of the sewerage. Councillor Power seconded the motion. The proposer, seconder and Councillors St. John and Fox spoke warmly in favor of the motion, stating that as the sewerage had been cut off at the convent it was the duty of the Council to attend to the sanitary regulations there. There were over a hundred children in the Orphanage, and but a short time since diphtheria broke out there—two of the little ones dying. There could not be the smallest doubt that the outbreak was attributable to the fact that the sewerage had been cut off.

Councillor Monroe moved that the motion be not received, and the chairman acted accordingly; but, at the same time, suggested that Sanitary supervisor Hughes see the place and report.

The following bills were presented and passed: Guardian Assurance, for insurance on sanitary stables; "Evening Telegram," for printing; "Advocate," for advertising; Bowden & Sons, for printing monthly pay-sheet; Fire Depart-

ment; Pierce Foley, coat for fireman; J. H. Martin & Co., hardware; Thomas Spratt, for gravel and stone for St. John's West roads; pay roll for St. John's West for the week—\$33 30; pay roll for St. John's Est for the week—\$29 5; city drains—\$16 56; sanitary pay roll for the week—\$159 20.

Requisition from Fire Superintendent Dúnne, for hose, &c., will be attended to by fire department committee.

Councillor Monroe moved that he would, at the next meeting, propose that a book of standing orders be placed in the office and that office rules form part of it; also, that hereafter no change in salaries of employees of the Council be brought before the Council, without coming through the financial committee.

Councillor Monroe asked the Chairman if there had yet been any reply received from the Colonial Secretary, relative to financial matters between the City and the Government. The Chairman replied that there had not been.

The Meeting adjourned at 10.15.

MANHOOD SUFFRAGE

The Law of Voting in United States.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

DEAR SIR,—I cannot agree with your contemporary, that the elective franchise should be given to all men of 21 years old and upwards, especially in St. John's. The St. John's young men might combine together and reduce this once fine colony into a waste, howling wilderness. Just think of it, Mr. Editor; there are 5,500 houses in St. John's, besides stables, shanties and other buildings. If these young men of St. John's had votes they might combine together and burn down all these houses and leave us without any place to live in. If this happened in the winter it would be very inconvenient. Besides, Mr. Editor, there are several thousand square acres of land in and around St. John's,—land that has been proved to have a certain value. If these young men, when entitled to vote, should put their heads together, they might cart away that land and sell it to some foreign nation for mature or something; and then we should have no island to live on.

Mr. Editor, by the naturalization laws of the United States every young man "twenty-one years old and upwards may vote, provided he lives from one month to two years in the state, county, or precinct, where he desires to be naturalized. The law varies in different states. In the newer states of Colorado and Kansas, six months residence in the state only is required. In New York, one year, four months and thirty days' residence is necessary, in state, county and precinct respectively. It is dangerous to let our young men vote; let us get up a colonization scheme, and pay their passages away to these wild lands that are not afraid of them.

Yours truly,

St. John's, March 9. WILLIAM TELL

The Labor at Belvidere.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

SIR,—In Wednesday evening's issue of the "Telegram" there appears a production from Rev. George Boyd who is, I am told, a minister of the Methodist body in this city.

This gentleman starts off his letter with a misproduction of Councillor Carnell's motion, which was "that the labourer be continued to be employed at Belvidere," and not as this Minister puts it:—"that the labour be continued at Belvidere," which leaves it to be inferred by those for whom the letter was intended, that the institution at Belvidere may have, at the expense of the city, whatever labor may be required, from the clearing of a drain to the building of a house. He then produces the figures paid by the government to the Catholic and Protestant Orphanages, showing the relative amounts of each; gives us the census population of 1884, showing 75,254 Roman Catholics and 120,732 Protestants; calls the attention of the country to the fact that the smaller denomination draws \$6780, whilst the larger denomination draws only \$1639 60, and entirely forgets to show the number of orphans in the respective institutions; again, leaving it to be inferred by his friends that the Roman Catholics are receiving for their orphans four times more money than the Protestants, or about seven times more than they are entitled to, according to the census, and according to this Minister, Roman Catholics should only get nine hundred dollars. To enlighten some of the people, this gentleman is writing to, I will give the number of orphans in the different institutions, according to the information I received some time ago:—

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Villa Nova, 120; Belvidere, 105; Total 225, at \$30 per annum, \$6,750.

PROTESTANT INSTITUTIONS, 55, at \$30 per annum, \$1,650.

Further comment is unnecessary. If your readers will take the trouble to open their Bibles and turn to the "23rd Chapter of the Gospel according to S. Matthew," they will find a useful lecture delivered to the Rev. George Boyd of those days. Yours &c., ORPHAN.

Governor O'Brien Visits Villa Nova.

On Wednesday, His Excellency and Lady O'Brien took a quiet run out by train, to visit Villa Nova, of which they had heard so much. They were accompanied by Secretary Fane and Engineer Burchell. Father Morris received them, and on entering the school where the greater part of the boys were engaged at their lessons, they were received by the youngsters by a ringing cheer and the singing of the National Anthem. Governor O'Brien inspected the dormitories, refectory and play rooms, and was especially pleased on entering the workshops to hear the busy hum of industry and the glad faces of the working boys. The conservatory with its beautiful collection of flowers was a great surprise, and Lady O'Brien promised to send many orders for flowers. But nothing seemed to delight the party so much as when Father Morris brought them over to where the boys who are learning farming were engaged clearing land. Here the stamp extractor was seen at full blast, the boys enjoying it on seeing the big stumps tumble over. Some were engaged making a road through the farm and burying in the road bed the rocks taken out of the cleared land. Some more were drilling holes in the large boulders to be blasted. Before leaving the boys were all assembled in the hall. Fr. Morris explained in their presence that all the working boys attended evening night-school, and then the Governor addressed a few stirring words to the boys. He said, among other remarks, that he intended often coming out to see them, as he was greatly interested in the work he saw done; that he had a practical experience of the difficulties of managing an orphanage successfully, and his visit to Villa Nova convinced him that the Manager of Villa Nova deserved the very highest praise. Father Morris drove his visitors down to Power's Court, and pointed out the site of the mills and factories he hopes to see one day a reality. The Governor's party returned by train delighted with their first day in the country.—Com.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

Blatche's busses are running half hourly from each end of the city.

Mr. S. O. Steele has purchased the interest in the business of Mr. Richard Harvey, and will open there in July next.

Mr. Bond's lecture—"On the Track of St. Paul"—Smyrna and Ephesus—comes off in the College Hall tomorrow (Saturday evening).

The members of the Star of the Sea Building Committee will meet this (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock, for the transaction of important business.

The Salmon Cove in which the case of small-pox has appeared is near Port-de-Grave and not in Harbor Main district, as many in town suppose.

The late Hon. Dr. Crowdy's funeral takes place tomorrow at 3.30 p.m. The public meeting for the welfare of the blind, is deferred from 4 o'clock to 5 o'clock.

The barqt. "Minnie," belonging to Messrs. A. Goodridge & Sons, Captain Mulcahey, arrived at Pernambuco on Wednesday, after a good passage of 28 days.

Don't forget the Parade Rink this (Friday) evening, and tomorrow (Saturday) afternoon. New music every time! Now is your chance for good skating! Come on!

"BEAUTY AND THE BEAST."—There will be a rehearsal for the sopranos and contraltos tomorrow (Saturday) evening, at 8 o'clock, sharp. All those who intend taking part are requested to be present.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Gerald," "Old Stock," "Socialist," "P. M.," "Eros Wayback," "A. B. C.," "Hunter," "Carbon," "Health," "Gurth," and the 6th of Judge Prowse's valuable papers received.

The following are the "Conscript's" passengers:—Mrs. Haddon, Colonel Fawcett, Captain Dacre, Messrs J. Coomes, A. King, J. MacNamara, M. F. Smyth, C. R. Smallwood, John Patterson, J. D. Ryan, John Browning, T. A. White, E. J. Murray, A. Ebsary, W. Archibald, H. W. Robertson, and 23 in steerage.

"REVOLUTION: A STORY OF TWO CONTINENTS."—This the title of a lecture to be delivered, by Father Morris, in the Star of the Sea Hall, on next Thursday evening. Father Morris is so popular and interesting a lecturer that he can always command a full house; and when, to the lecturer's ability is added the good cause—Villa Nova—why, then he is sure of a crowded and enthusiastic audience.

DEATHS.

CROWDY.—On Thursday, the 14th inst., Charles Crowdy, resident physician, St. John's Hospital, aged 64 years. Funeral tomorrow (Saturday), at 3.30 o'clock.

KINSELLA.—On Ash-Wednesday, at Job's Cove, North-shore Conception Bay, after a short illness, Mr. Timothy Kinsella, a native of the Parish of Tintern, County Wexford, Ireland, aged 85 years. Deceased came to this country in 1830. He leaves a large circle of relatives, friends and acquaintances to mourn their loss, and by whom he was honoured and respected through life.—R.I.P.

WILEY.—On Nov. 29th, at Pevensey Crescent, Geelong, Australia, Mr. Patrick Wiley, aged 68 years, formerly of St. John's, Nfld.